MONDAY, - - - - - - MAY 30.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL will be furnished to clubs

of ten or more, during the campaign, at the following

For Six Months. .75 Cents. If The Democrats are especially urged to extend the circulation of the Sentinel during the present campaign, in every township in indians.

The War in the Republican Ranks.

We have charged over and over again that the men at the head of public affairs were corrupt and selfish, caring more for their personal aggrandizement than the good of the country. We said so because we believed such to be the fact. But what has been the response of the Republi can press? They did not attempt to controvert these charges against those controlling the Administration, and in fact the Administration itself. Their only reply was that it came from a copperhead source, hence the accusations were not entitled to consideration by the "loyal" men of the country. But a change has recently taken place with those who entertain the most radical views in regard to the prosecution of the war and the future administration of the government. That class has no more confidence in the integrity and capacity of the men at the head of the government than the Democracy. While we agree with them most fully in that regard, we are as wide apart as the poles in the sentiments they entertain and the purposes they have in view. A large portion of the Republican party have no confidence whatever in Mr. Lincoln and his associates. We have red published lately in the Sentinel articles from the radical Republican press, taking issue most decidedly with the Administration as to the manner it is conducting public affairs. No charges have appeared in the Democratic papers more personal and denunciatory of the men in power. Yet no attempt has been made to suppress this freedom of the press, and the right to criticise the acts of public servants. Our attention was directed to a letter which appeared a few days ago in a very "loyal" Republican organ from Washington, commenting with just severity upon the "unprincipled wire working" of the Federal officers in the National Capital. As the sentiments and facts set forth in that com-

Washington rise superior to the public welfare. The Washington correspondent referred to writes as follows in general condemnation of the spirit and objects which control the partisans in

munication corroborate most forcibly the charges

we have preferred against the Administration, we

appropriate a few extracts from it to convince

the honest but misguided friends of the party in

power that the partisan interests and personal

ambition of the "political wire workers" in

I believe it to be a just and great principle in a republican Government, that the people should be impartially informed of the wire workings of the public men in the nation's capital. But sad as is the picture, who will have the hardibood to speak the truth in reference to the unprincipled wire-working now going on here, by the officeholders, for the purpose of securing the election of the President for a second term? Every means, both honest and dishonest, is resorted to, and woe to him who dares object.

While the people throughout the land, who have near and dear friends upon the battle field, arrayed against a hostile and infuriated enemy, to defend our common country, and are doubtless sending up their prayers to Heaven in behalf of our brave army and the right, the political wire workers in Washington are seldom heard to speak of anything but the Baltimore Convention; and they are incessant in their denunciation of such as do not believe Mr. Lincoln the man for the times to be again placed before the people for

The writer then refers especially to the officeholders in Washington from Indiana, who openly expressed their hostility to all from this State who do not support Mr. LINCOLN and the existing

We call the attention of the reader to the remarks made by John D. Defrees, Esq., in regard to the Germans. Mr. DEFREES is Mr. LINCOLN'S "Public Printer," and he undoubtedly expresses the views of the Administration towards the citizens of German descent, who, entertaining radical Republican views, repudiate the men in power as unworthy of public confidence, and therefore desire not only, but insist upon a change of administration. We quote these extracts at length.

From the prominent office holders here from Indiana, the political war is made hot and bitter against all who prefer some other good and available man to Mr. Lincoln, and of the abuse which is heaped upon such, no set of men get so full a share as do the Germans. It is a fact with which every one is acquainted, that the Germans are hostile to there election of President Lincoln, and will never support him if nominated, and hecause they do not bow in humble submission to the opinions and whims of others, they are driven from the party by such shameful abuse and insults as no one but an office holder under Mr. Lincoln could be guilty of. It is but a few evenings since Mr. Lincoln's Public Printer declared that "the d-n Dutch should be kicked out of the party." "The party will get along better without them." "They have no business to intrude suggestions upon American citizens." Such is the course of the friends of Mr. Lincoln in their efforts to secure for him the Baltimore nomina-

How will such remarks, made in the spirit of the worst and most hostile feelings of "Know-Nothingism," be received in Indiana, where the destinies of party depend upon the vote of those who are thus shamefully set apart to receive the curses and anathemas of the men who are sent out as agents to control Conventions and Legislatures in the interests of Mr. Lincoln, as was the case with this office-holder, at Indianapolis, on the 23d of February last?

Certainly no Democratic paper has arraigned the LINCOLNIES for selfishness and corruption in terms more decided and severe. Our German citizens must feel especially complimented by the remarks of one of the most active supporters of LINCOLN & CO.

We make one more extract from these Republican revelations, and in connection ask every good citizen, desirous of promoting the true interests of the country, what hope there is in the future if the direction of our public affairs are continued with a lot of "political wire workers." who care nothing for the happiness and welfare of the country, but only the perpetuation of a party rule, by which their schemes of personal aggrandizement will be promoted? Says the

correspondent referred to: What friend of the Administration will not regret such a course of conduct, by which the true loval men of the country are becoming di vided and weakened in their strength, as is evident from the movement of a second National Convention, which is called to meet at Cleveland? I fear we are fast drifting towards prospects of electing a copperhead President, and I am often forced to ask myself the question, "Why insist upon forcing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, when it is known that he is so obnoxious to a sufficient number of the true friends of the gov ernment who can and may effect his defeat, while there are other able and popular men who could unite the whole loyal people, and thus make success sure and certain?" But there seems to be a disposition to form a new political combination, to be made up of such as, but a short three years ago, were our worst political enemies. To this end a war is made upon the Secretary of the Treasury, because it is believed that his friends will insist upon presenting his name at Baltimore as a competitor for nomination. This war upon Mr. Chase, made by the Blair family and their friends. I am sorry to say, is countenanced by the President; and it is believed by the most prominent men in Washington to be intended to drive

In this connection I will give your readers what I have from trustworthy au-thority—that it is talked of in official circles that Mr. Chase anticipates retiring from the Cab-

ortfolio of the Treasury Department to Mr. and late President of the New York Board of Exchange. Whether the people will indorse such a course is a matter about which I propose to make no comments, beyond an expression of the belief that the public has never dreamed of such a programme. Where are we drifting to?

The Situation know of "the situation" at the present writing, on her efforts. is just what Mr. STANTON permits ds to know. In his dispatch of yesterday's date he very frankly and decidedly informs one General Dix, not we, are conducting the great issue. We have much the people, that Mr. Lex and his ragmuffin army to stimulate and encourage us. The news of yet are between the North and South Anna rivers, another victory has just come down from Gen. but that it will take several days to develop the exact situation of the enemy. Is not that as clear Let us strike on and strike hard, for our deliver-

For the past few weeks, or since Gen. GRANT commenced "moving upon the enemy's works." Mr. Secretary Stanton has issued daily, semidaily and tri-daily, dispatches announcing the had made a heavy assault on Lee's right, at or situation of affairs, officially. Subsequent facts near Stannard's mill, and had met with his usual have demonstrated most conclusively that either Mr. STANTON has taken the job of humbugging and deceiving the people, or else he has been deceived himself. What horn of the dilemma he will take we will leave to himself, but he must hang upon one or the other.

According to the reports of the Secretary of War, General Grant is rapidly advancing upon there has been no material change up to this Richmond. If this is really so, the news will be encouraging to every loyal heart. But we must / The reader will find a dispatch relative to the cesses heretofore have created a very consideratruthfulness and reliability of his official war the same time the result asserted is not to be bulletins, and the fact that they are filtered considered as improbable. Banks was undoubtto their credibility or value. We have learned suspended. His pride, however, would make difficult to convey that information to others of which we have no definite idea ourselves, and the surrender of Steele to Price there has been hence we refer the reader to Mr Stanton's dis- much confusion and many contradictions. From patches in the telegraphic columns for an appre- a comparison of the several stories, we are inciative idea of the situation.

The Corruption in Washington. a sad, a shocking picture of life in Washington little weight, won by a neck. which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the Treasury Department made a house | inridge's victory and of Sign s pends | Lee yesof seduction and prostitution. The necessities terday, but a private dispatch from Milford says of poor and pretty women made the means of that General Early made an attack yesterday their debauchery by high government officials. morning upon the enemy to the right of Spott-Members of Congress putting their mistresses into clerkships in the departments. An honora- the day the enemy made two assaults upon our ble Senator knocked down in the street by a lines near Stannard's mill, on the Po branch of woman whom he had outraged. Whisky d-ank | the Mattapony, both of which were repulsed with ad libitum The government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its employes. Writes heavy. our careful correspondent-a long resident in the capital: 'Washington was never quite so villainously corrupt as at the present time. In the was even greater and more complete than at first palmy days of Southern rule of slavery, there and nearly one thousand stand of small arms. was not half the corruption there is now.' We The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and do not doubt this is strictly true, and we repeat, missing is heavy. it is a sad, shocking picture."

hamanity," needs no comment from us. We rout, and thereby capturing the whole. Our sucgreat moral idea."

The Freedom of the Press.

ment in reference to the freedom of the press, last night on Cedar Creek, the swollen co which, in view of the recent outrages committed of which alone checked their flight. Our ad by the Federal Administration in suppressing vance is wo miles below Strasburg, and it is two newspapers for a boax perpetrated by its thought to own political friends, is eminently worthy of consideration. He said:

"Unconstitutional power over the press ought more than any other to produce universal alarm; because it is leveled against that right of Jarrats. freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the

Will there be any liberty to the people left if than the criticisms of the press. It is a power tionalist. felt and respected, and only knaves would desire to restrict it.

The Progress we are Making in Calling out the Last Man.

In order to show the progress we are making in calling out the "last man" for the prosecution of this war, we give the following table of levies April 16, 1861..... Deaft in summer of 1863

To this is soon to be added another draft for 300,000 men, which will make two millions and half called out! The whole number of voters three millions and a half. We are making better another four years he could exhaust a population its men in a country as thickly settled as

Voorhees and Chandler. lowing particulars in reference to the altercation pular imagination in Richmoud increases the tobetween Mr. VOORHEES and Senator CHANDLES. Yesterday a grand field day, under the eye of the dinner-table of the National Hotel, between daybreak the whole show of the enemy had van-Democrats, made use of abusive language, and blamed. The contest was unequal. Butler addressed his remarks to Voorhees. Some words against Beauregard. A buzzard to fight a grey passed between them, and Voorhees struck Chandler in the face. They clenched, and were Infantry are now landing in considerable numparted. Mr. Hannegan, a friend of Voorhees, bers on the other side of the river. They are beremarked that Chandler should not have talked as he did, whereupon the latter struck Hannegan, ler's men. He is not safe until he puts the river who, in turn, pitched into and severely handled between himself and Beauregard, and he knows

The Proclamation Fraud.

It appears that the author of the proclamation hoan is a man by the name of Howard. He is dying on the field, with five thousand stand of Republican and a leading member of Rev. arms, many caissons, gun-carriages, etc. The HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church in Brooklyn, and guns were conveyed away to make a vain trophy. he stood high in the estimation of both preacher But it will not counteract the effect of his recongregation. A friend writes us that his arrest victory now. Lee remains on the field, maste causes quite a vacancy in the church, and that a of the field. It is possible that Grant's army substitute had to be appointed to carry around will stop a while in Fredericksburg to plaster its hurts. Grant has already received two reinforcethe collection plates. When these facts are made ments, one of thirty and the other of forty thouknown to Mr. Lincoln, he will doubtless promptly sand. He has lost them, and must have more release so good a man as Mr. Howard, from the before he can come up to the new lines whichr annoying restraints that have been placed upon await him where he will find them.

fairs for the use of the Sanitary Commission. month.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel View of the Situation-Condition of Affairs in Lee's Army.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 19th inst., con The confederates find a source of great encouragement and abundant reason for thankfulness over their present prosperous fortunes. If By request of the Secretary of War we have we can conquer now, and God is giving us efrained from making any comments upon the the promise of it, our work will be done. ate movements of General Grant. As loyal The reasonings and the fears of the enemy assure us of this. Grant's army is the last citizens we desire to acquiesce most unbesita- head and front of this horrid war. This is the tingly with the intimations that may come from time, therefore, for every man who can strike a headquarters. Not having any information what. blow for his country to render his aid. Let evever of the movements of General Grant, ex-Ourselves and our substance, let all be cheer cept what we get through the official dispatches fully and zealously rendered as may be needed or of Mr. Secretary of War, Stanton, it is impossi- called for until this great fight is done. The ble for us to convey intelligence to others of weak and helpless ones who cannot lift the spear which we are not possessed ourselves. All we of battle, or assist in active employment, may do as Esther did when the fate of a nation hung

They can beseige the throne of Heaven with fervent supplications that its blessings may be upon those who, on the part of the confede Lee's army. Butler has been driven to cover. The Trans Mississippi sends us cheering tidings. ance draws nigh.

The news reached us vesterday morning that there had been more fighting in Spottsylvania. The reports brought in represented that Grant success in his Virginia operations, a very heavy

tails before going to press. There was some firing on the south side yesterday, together with some skirmishing, though

The telegraph may bring us more accurate de-

we have not learned that it was of material consequence. We have any number of reports as to the movements of the enemy; but we believe time since "Baldy" Smith sought his fortifica-

admit that the exaggerated and sensational re- trans-Mississippi operations, which will give him ports of Mr. STANTON in regard to Federal suc- comfort according to his faith. For ourselves, we confess that we are waiting for its confirmation. We have been deluded often enough with ble distrust in the public mind in regard to the news from that quarter to teach us caution. At edly in a desperate situation, surrounded by su through General Dix in New York does not add perior forces, and his navigation interrupted and from some little experience that it is somewhat him refuse to surrender until reduced to etremities. He is fighting for the Presidency and to surrender is not the road to it. In reference to clined to the opinion that his army has been cap tured just as Milrov's was at Winchester, on the 14th of June last-that is to say, Steele with a remnant made his escape while the body of his The Springfield Republican, which is the lead- forces fell into our hands. He probably lost ing Republican organ of New England, and from six to nine thousand men, besides his trains which supports the Administration, speaks as and artillery. Steele, with about three thousand follows of the corruption at Washington: "It is enter Little Rock the first. Steele, carrying but

> The telegraph tells of the brilliancy of Brecksylvania t House, capturing nine pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. Later in severe loss. Persons who left Milford in the morning concur in saying that the fire was very

General Breckinridge's victory at Newmarket announced. He captured six pieces of artillery

Gen. Sigel ran thirty miles without stoppingabandoning his hospitals and destroying a portion Such language from a loyal Administration of his train. His cavalry force alone prevented paper, which labors "in the interests of God and | us from burning the bridge in his rear before the cess was chiefly due to a day and night march of accept it as a truthful picture of the characteris- over thirty miles, and commenced the attack betics of the leaders of the "party founded on a fore the arrival of one of his divisions, which was whipped when it did arrive. Sigel commanded

Brigadier General Stahl commanded his cav-Mr. Madison expressed the following senti- alry, while Generals Sullivan and Couch commanded each a division. The enemy encamped thought that General Sigel will continue to Mar-

> PETERSBURG, May 17. The enemy has gone from our front to his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred.

The turnpike to Richmond is now open. Kautz's raiders are eight miles this side of

There is a general rejoicing here over Lee's Provisions are declining. From Mobile, Matumbling. In Macon flour is selling at one hundred and fifty dollars per barrel, and first quality hams at two dollars and fifty cents per pound

people thereon, which has ever been justly con Charleston, Montgomery, and other cities, deemed the only effectual guardian of every other | comes the welcome information that prices are the right of freely examaning public characters and other articles of prime necessity have fallen and measures is denied to the press? There is in like proportion, which two weeks since comno more healthy restraint upon public officials manded the same prices that they are now selling for in this city .- [Augusta (Ga.) Constitu-

> We compile the following interesting intelligence from Southern papers of recent dates :

THE SITUATION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 18.] The battle near Drury's bluff was imperfectly appreciated in Richmond till yesterday. It was, during the time it lasted, one of the most terrific combats that has been known. Confederate concentrated on the hills behind large fortifications, which they had strengthened with all the appliances of unlimited labor and inexhausticle ingenuity. A world in arms would not have moved Beauregard from such a place. The vast army of Grant has been lately broken on some hasty breastworks thrown up in a night by Lee's troops with their bayonets and tin pans. But a small force of brave Southern men moved on n the so-called loyal States in 1860 was about those forts, not in a drunken rush, but with the steady Spartan step of true discipline and offexprogress for the last man than people imagine lible resolution, and went through the blaze of ten thousand guns straight to the mark. Almost generous person to dispose of other people's though completely successful, they suffered a lives that was ever known since the creation! In considerable loss in killed and wounded. "To make an omis the proverb of French armies. But we are inclined to think that the number is exaggerated; for there is this evident cause of exaggeration, The Personal Altercation Between that the brigade which bore the brut of the battle contained a great proportion of young men The special Washington dispatches to the Cin from this city. Many houses here contain cinnati Enquirer of the 26th inst., give the fol- wounded brothers and sons, and hence the pop-

A personal difficulty occurred last evening at Beauregard (Felix,) was anticipated. But at Mr. Voorhees and Senator Chandler. Whilst ished. Butler had stolen off in the night to the sitting at the table, Chandler, talking about shelter of his gunboats. He is scarcely to be

> lieved with a good show of reason, to be Butit. But as the truth will be known this morning, we refrain from further supposition

> All is still quiet along the lines of Spottsyl vania. Grant has gone clean away from the scene of the late slaughter, leaving his dead and

Dubois county, with a population in 1860 13 It is estimated that \$18,000,000 have been of 10,394, paid a government tax of \$750 for raised since the commencement of the war by grocery licenses, and \$75 for three breweries this FHOM WASHINGTON

Consequences of the Defeat of Sigel-Grant's Great Victory of May 12th-Lincoln Bitterly Denounced by the Fremont Men-Defeat of Butler, May 16th.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] eralship which the rebels have always been wise shough to use, results in any advantage on their side, the administration journals here, instead of profiting by the lesson, growl and grumble at what they call the "secesh" papers for being "jubilant" over the rebel successes,-said jubilation consisting merely of a statement of the facts as they exist. Thus, when it was known a few days ago, that Sigel was defeated in the Shenandoah Valley, and compelled to retreat, the fact was suppressed as long as possible, then denied, and then the democratic papers were denounced for publishing it. The whole facts in this case, which are far more important than seem at first sight, and which have not yet seen the light, are

General Lee, who was aware that the movement in the valley was going on, had directed Gen. Imboden to employ his cavalry in watching it, and to adopt such measures as would keep Sigel's forces in the valley, and prevent them from effecting a junction with Grant, if that should be attempted. At the same time Breckinridge, in command of his own and Echols' di visions, was advancing from Southwestern Virginia towards Staunton. Breckinridge was ordered to put himself in communication with Im boden as soon as he arrived in the valley, and, if necessary, to act with him until Sigel should be defeated and driven back. It was known how large Sigel's force was. One authority put it as high as 50,000 men. But he cannot have had over 30,000. The forces of Imboden, Breckinridge and Echols combined aid not amount to the latter figure.

On the 15th inst. Sigel's troops, marching down the Shenandoah Valley, had arrived at Newmarket, a point 90 miles west of this city and 35 miles northwest of Culpepper. Here they were assailed by Imboden's cavalry, and a severe engagement ensued. It would seem that Sigel's orders really were to push through at all hazards; to cross the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, 25 miles west of Culpepper; to cross the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and to join Grant's right wing near Spottsylvama. This would give Grant a reinforcement of probably 25,000 or 30,

Sigel, who is a good soldier and a gallant offi cer, was fully sensible of how much depended on the fulfilment of these orders, and he did his best to execute them. He fought desperately. and, having at first only about 15,000 rebels to contend with, came very near being victorious. But, at the critical moment, Gen. Breckipridge came up with 10,000 fresh troops, who had been held in reserve, and this turned the scale against He was defeated with a very heavy loss, and was compelled to retreat. His loss is not less than 1,000 in killed and wounded, and 140 prisoners, besides two whole batteries of artillery of six pieces in each.

This, of course, is the end of Sigel's movement in the Shenandoah Valley. The statement made ten days ago, that Imboden's cavalry had been ordered to join Lee, and the statement made a week ago that Sigel and Couch were Grant, are thus proved to have been without

Grant's alleged great victory had taken place on the 12th. This victory commenced with the gallant exploit of Hancock's corps, in capturing some guns and prisoners early in the morning. It ended by the rebels recapturing most of the guns and cutting up badly two of Burnside's divisions. If this was a victory it is singular that General Grant did not follow it up for four days after wards, which is the fact. On the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, General Grant maintained a position of masterly inactivity. That is not his usual course of proceedings after a victory.

After the defeat of Sigel, General Imboden remained in the Valley to watch his movements, and the troops under Breckinridge and Echols continued their march eastward. They have, of course, joined General Lee by this time, and give him an additional force of 20,000 men.

The quarrels between the different factions of the Republican party lead to much more bitter recriminations between them than either of them bestows upon the Democratic party. The administration party denounces that faction which refuses to support the claims of Mr. Lipcoln for the next Presidency as "copperheads," and the latter retort with still greater bitterness. For using language not half so strong as that now used by the Fremont men, dozene of prominent Demo crats were immured in the government bastiles speak in that comparatively mild tone against the measures of the Administration two years ago, it is equally treason to speak against other measures of the Administration in the violent tone used by the Fremont men now. Yet nothing is done to the Fremont men. The President himself and four members of his Cabinet are denounced more bitterly now by the Fremont men than they ever were by Democrats. Why are they allowed to do so? Is it because the ab surd dogma, "that the Administration is the gov ernment," is exploded?

Surely the eyes of the people must be opened now to the ridiculous farce that Butler is playing south of Richmond, and to the shameless manner in which the public has been deceived by his dispatches. He has accomplished, and can accomplish, literally nothing. On the 16th the enemy attacked his troops near Fort Darling, and defeated them with a heavy loss on our side The consequence of this defeat is, that Butler was obliged to abandon the siege of Fort Darling, and to retreat to his entrenchments near City Point. The retreat was conducted with such precipitation that 7 of our best seige guns were left in the hadds of the enemy.

The Impossibility of Subjugation. Three years of war, and the logic of events.

as certainly demonstrate the impossibility of subjugating the South as they do that a re union of all the States cannot be compelled at the point of the bayonet. That portion of the people of Missouri and Kentucky who three years ago were hostile to the war and the Government, as administered by Mr. Lincoln, are more thoroughly disaffected now than then. Two years ago the Federal armies overran the western sections Kentucky and Tennessee, yet only a few weeks since the partisan Forrest marched at his pleasure through the same region, and he was strengthened by the accession of thousands to his ranks. The Federals have surrendered all that they had wrested from the Confederates in Florida. They overran both Arkansas and Mississippi, and to-day they hold insecurely only Little Rock in the one State and Vicksburg and Natchez in the other. The most fertile portions of Louisiana also became their prize, and so firmly was the new order of things believed to be established that the government and laws of that sovereign State were swept away by an election which was a mockery and a farce. Having created a hybrid government, the like of which was never heard before, and will never be again, Vicerov Banks proceeded on his Red river expedition, to steal negroes and cotton, and to expel the rebels from its borders : but notwithstanding these powerful incentives but curious combina tions of patriotism and plunder, the expedition was unprofitable and disastrous. The Confederates burnt their cotton, and Banks, instead of driving Dick Taylor out of the State, or capturing him, was caught himself. He is now endeavoring, with but little hope, to save the fragment of his army. Practically, with the exception of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana is in the hands of the Confederates. The Fed erals have lost likewise nearly all they acquired two years since in North Carolina.

Richmond is now the objective point, to which the armies under Lieut Gen. Grant are converging. It may be successfully defended; or the Confederates may abandon it when it is no longer tenable. Other than the moral triumph which the Times, was frank and outspoken in condemnthereby would be insured to the Federal arms, ing the whole proceeding, the Post, the Sun, and noticed that the Tribune, the Post, the Sun, and They will have abandoned that part of Virginia the Commercial Advertiser, were true to old and which three years of war has exhausted, and noble principles. We regret that the Post sub made almost a waste and a desert. A new line sequently lent its columns to a correspondent of defense will be chosen south of the James river, and in the interior of Virginia, and the malignity.

war will interminably go on. Richmond has no strategic importance, and without an army is captured with it, a victory would prove barren and fruitless. And these press from Atlantic to Pacific, when we say it ions once made, they can no more be securely held than those which have been won and prevent such an occurrence. There is not a lost in the West and South. The war has been an abortion and failure heretofore, and will be in our office, would not applaud the course purnone the less so hereafter. Shall it terminate, sued by our foreman, and free him from all blame. Nor can any living man by any degree or is it to be recorded on the pages of history of care or ingenuity make himself or his business that the people of the North lost their own liberties in the wicked attempt to subjugate their safe against fraud. Show us the man that dare brethren in the South?-[N. Y. News.

fact that the Methodist Episcopal Church has who have sent us orders innumerable to hunt up forever excluded slavery from her borders. Suppose slaveholders should get to Heaven, what that, every order coming to us in almost fac will these saints do-nak permission to go to an-

The Freedom of the Press -- The Circumstances Attending the Suppression of the New York Journal of Commerce and The World.

The following facts in reference to the suppression of the New York Journal of Commerce and World, we regard of sufficient importance to WASHINGTON, May 21 .- When the good gen- reproduce at length. The former paper thus recounts the circumstances attending the affair :

During the day on Wednesday the editors of this paper had been diligently engaged in aiding General Dix in tracing the authorship of the forged proclamation, having, in conjunction with the World, offered a reward of \$500 for his detection, and in company with Mr. Marble, of the World having placed in the hands of the general such facts as have subsequently enabled the authorities to arrest the guilty party. In the eveing at about nine o'clock, our office was occupied by a military force, and officers were dispatched to various parts of the city and Brook lyn with brief and peremptory orders to arrest the editors and convey them to Fort Lafayette by steamer, which was waiting to receive them at the battery.

These orders came from the President, and no discretion was allowed to General Dix. We have the best reason to know that the general himself was earnestly opposed to the proceeding, and exerted himself strenuously to induce a suspension of the arbitrary act. The highest praise is due to General Dix for the course he pursued in the matter, and we have not the slightest doubt that the correspondence between him and the War Department, if it ever sees the light, will exhibit him in the character of a faithful defender of the rights of the person and press in

Two of the editors of the Journal were arrest ed. One of them, Mr. Hallock, was in the office at the time of the seizure. Mr Prime, who had left but a few moments before and gone up town, heard, by mere accident, of the orders, and at once finding one of Gen. Dix's staff, who was charged with their execution, surrendered him self and was by him conveyed to headquarters He was there received with great courtesy by Gen. Dix, who informed him that the order for his arrest had been suspended, but that the order to hold the newspapers remained in force, and he could not be permitted to enter the office Mr. Stone having heard at his residence in Brooklyn that the office was occupied by the military, at once proceeded to New York to find his associates and ascertain the nature of the difficulty. and learning of their arrest he spent the night in endeavoring to find the officers having them in charge-a search which was unsuccessful until about three o'clock. Meantime the officers had visited his house, and informed Mrs. Stone that they were seeking him to convey to Fort Lafay. ette, and she was left through the night in the deepest anxiety as to his fate. Mr. Hallock was very kindly allowed to arrange some office matters of importance, and to write a note to his family, who were of course thrown into the greatest distress by its receipt. He was then conveyed in a carriage to the Battery, where the countermanding order found him, and he was released. The editorial re-union was, after much searching and anxiety, finally effected at the of fice of the Associated Press, at 3 o'clock in the

From nine o'clock on Wednesday night till passing through Thoroughfare Gap to join eleven o'clock on Saturday morning our office was held by a detachment of soldiers, and the people of this city had an excellent opportunity of seeing that strange sight to American eyes, bayonets crossed at the door of a newspaper es-

During this time we made no representation or application of any kind to the United States authorities. We contented ourselves with an occasional inquiry at headquarters whether any new orders were received, receiving a negative reply until Saturday, when an order was given us requiring the Captain in charge to hand over the office of the Journal of Commerce to "the bearer.

We have thus briefly recited the history of the suspension of the Journal of Commerce and the arrest of its editors.

We now turn for a moment to the origin of the fraud which was perpetrated on us. The forger has been arrested, and has made his confession. Our article for Thursday morn-

ing pointed to the man. Mr. Joseph Howard, the guilty individual, was educated to the newspaper business on the New York Times, and is familiarly known as "Howard of the Times." He was a thorough newspaper man, familiar with al! the facts necessary to accomplish his purpose. He was a favorite contributor to the Independent, President of the First Republican Association in Brooklyn, long a member of the Rev Mr Reccher's ch member of the Republican Committee of Kings county, and employed lately in a subordinate position on the Eagle. He is well known in radical circles, the intimate associate of the most eminent of their politicians, and it is a singular circumstance, which we have thought it our duty to lay before the authorities, that on Thursday last he stated to one of our reporters that he had been drinking champague all the previous night with one of the most prominent Republican politicians, who is known to be a heavy stock operator. We do not make this curious catalogue. It is a remarkable concatenation of facts, and we give it as it stands.

This ingenious scamp, for stock operations, committed the forgery and entrapped the news-We entertain no feelings of animosity toward the young man. He has done us a great, in some respects an irreparable injury. We understand

that his father and Rev. Mr. Beecher, and other prominent gentlemen of the radical party, have waited on General Dix with earnest representations in his favor, stating that he was misled by pecuniary misfortunes, or else that he was a weak tool in the hands of wily men, and that his pun shment ought to be light and his release speedy. Possibly these representations will be successful, and if the immense damage done by government to the innocent, the family suffering inflicted, and the pecuniary loss caused to us and our contemporary, should all be credited to the account of the guilty young man, it might be made to appear that the punishment was already nearly adequate. But we have nothing to do with the punishment of the guilty, leaving him to his political friends who have influence at Washington. Our present concern relates only to the treat-

ment of the innocent. We were caught, as were others-not the New York World alone, but other papers, who by pure accident, and nothing else, were enabled to discover the fraud in time to suppress immense editions already printed, destroy stereotype pages containing the forgery, and save their reputa-

tions. We suffered. They would not have been punished as we were had they published it. No one dreams that if the radical newspapers had been caught, the Administration would have pursued the course they took. It was one of the accidents of the morning, that while only a few hundred copies of the Herald were sent out containing it, two conservative papers issued it in a large part of their editions. Then arose the storm of political hatred and partisan animosity, and the men at Washington went mad.

To the disgrace of American history, an order as instantly issued for carceration in Fort Lafayette. The follest particulars of the fraud, as full as the public have to-day, excepting only the name of the forger, were laid before the Rdministration by telegraph. To the disgrace of republican institutions, the order was reiterated in the face of those facts. The telegraph wires grouned with dispatches from "loyal leaguers, friends of "Howard of the Times," members of Republican committees and anti slavery churches, begging the President to suppress the copperhead newspapers in New York. For three days this disgraceful state of things continued, and the sun shone all the while on the land that was cursed with such in-

The press of New York city, excepting only ing the whole proceeding. Especially should be whose pen overflowed with folly, falsehoods and

What had we done to be thus delivered over to rain? We call to witness the respectable newspaper was impossible, by any degree of caution, to newspaper editor in America who, had he been

boast of such immunity. Mark this. We have within three years done more than fifty thousand dollars worth of gratui-The Cincinnati Gazette rejoices in the tous advertising for this same Administration simile of this forged dispatch, and with no verifi-cation whatever. There is sourcely a night in the year that the War Department does not send

us, on manifold paper, now in this and now in that handwriting, at one, two, three, or four o'clock, some such proclamation or order. If we should refuse to publish one of these we should be denounced as copperheads. If we de-manded verification or pay, we should be hooted at as traitors. Nay, more, we were ourselves arrested, and our paper was suppressed, on a supposed order from Washington, written out by a telegraphic operator, which General Dix took on trust, because he had seen others that resembled

We have no defense of ourselves to make. We had done no wrong. We were victims of udgment, resolved to punish our misfortune, and hurled on us the mandate of a strong power, destroying our property, and inflicting not alone wrong and injury. We have asked no pardon from him. The clenched hand of man that strikes with passionate blow on the rock is bruised and cannot or long time recover the self-inflicted injury of anger against the spotless steel of innocence wastes the vigor of its sinews, and turns the edge of the weapons. The voice of denunciation thundered ever so loudly against the pure forever powerless. It is not we that have been harmed so much as he who has so fiercely struck at us. We are grieved for him He has withdrawn his grasp, and we are again free. And our hearts to forgive him. It was, perhaps, an error of petulance or a mistake of poor judgment. Let it pass for awhile, till he and we can think it over in calmer times.

The public wrong which involves such mighty interests-the Constitution, the sacred authority of law, the liberty of the press, the freedom of gent husband and father. Peace to his ashes. the citizen from unjust search and selzure of his person or property, the freedom from arrest except on warrants duly authorized, the right to be confronted by accusers, to trial by jury-this great wrong we have no power to pardon. Two housand years ago the Romans enacted the law of Publius Portius Lacca, which authorized an appeal to the Roman people. In the time of Paul that had been sadly changed to the appeal to Cresar, for Cresar had grasped the power of the people. We possess the law in its original purity, and by that appeal must this whole act

be judged. We thank our friends for their hearty support We thank many, very many gentlemen of the Republican party for their outspoken expressions of opinion. We leave to their own shame the contemptible catalogue of men who "stopped" their papers, excepting out of that list, and honoring those who on Saturday came boldly to as and said "we stopped because we thought you were wrong, we renew because we know you were wronged.

But what, Americans, what is to be said for our country and her prospects under the guidance of those who can be so erring, so foolish, so weak ? Does it shake our faith in the future? Does it open to us any new view of doubt or despair? In no wise. Patience, patience! On the last day that we issued our paper we spoke in earnest tones, beseeching our countrymen to be patient and faithful Faithful to the old cause, the old Union, the old constitution. These men that lead us in the mad course of radicalism are but the men of a day. They cannot save our country. They will vanish from our sight ere long. Their deeds will follow them into oblivion or shame; and then by the peaceful recurrence of position to save the grand old fabric of free in

From the distant battle fields the thunder of cannon reaches our ears to night, and we know that our brothers and sons are struggling, not for a new country, but for the old faith that was given by our fathers. Let us be patient and labor, doing our duty here, in whatever of pain and persecution, under all the obloquy and re proach that the men who desire to overthrow our time honored system may heap on us. Let no personal wrongs or private griefs shake our faith or lessen our zeal for the truth we uphold, for the principles by which our nation is to be saved, if saved at all. The majesty of the law must be revered in our hearts even if violated in our persons, and it will yet be triumphant.

It was a sad and somewhat solemn view for an American, that rush of the busy world along the rupt, rotten and treasonable parts? street, by the guarded doorway of a suppressed newspaper. It was not for this, some thought, it was not for this our brave boys were dving on the field. Men recently arrived from foreign lands were unable to explain to themselves the strange sight. Some citizens went along chuckling complacently over the accomplished sup pression of a free press; but these were few, very min, passed by wish saddened countenances.

few in New York; and the vast throng, in the The dim sight of old men was dimmer with the mist of tears when this sorrowful exhibition of bayonets was made in our great commercial street. The exceeding beauty of our national character was marred; the splendor of our his toric freedom was tarnished; the glory of our To A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney of American boast was gone. A man of more than eighty years, born in New York, whose long and peaceful life had blessed himself and benefited recall the old traditions, restore if they might, or national laws. the old laws, and be content when the land was again, as of old. united and free, to say their

Runaway Officers.

"Mack." writing to the Cincinnati Commercial from Washington says: start. But I am very glad to know that the back that their personal and fireside rights have cowardice of such officers will meet severe pun- been despoiled. shment at least, though not the more righteous In addition to the general obligation to enforce

The New Bishops of the Methodist the extremities of our land? Not through its The N. Y. Evening Post has the following in position alone, but because of the world-wide belief that property is safe within its limits from

the Ladies' Repository, at Cincinnati. He is a for sale or exchange, the products of their toil.

the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati. He ciple and according to known usages. This is a Pennsylvanian, was for some time at the great confidence has grown up, in the course of head of one of the principal Methodist colleges | many years, by virtue of a pains-taking, honest

New York Christian Advocate and Journal. He be secure in their persons, houses, papers and efwas for many years President of Delaware Col- feets, against unreasonable searches and seizures,

A Hit on Butler.

the most radical of the abolition journals, now brings back to our merchants the wealth of every

from the seat of war are much puzzled to under- ment when the national credit is undergoing a stand what is taking place on the James River fearful trial, the organs of commerce are seized under General Butler. The extraordinary ad- and held, in violation of constitutional pl ministrative ability which that gentleman dis- that this act was done in a public mart of your played in New Orleans, caused great expecta- great city, and was thus forced upon the notice tions to be entertained of his success in a military of the commercial agents of the world, and they command. It is doubtful whether these expect were shown in an offensive way that property is ations have been fulfilled. Private advices vary seized by military force and arbitrary

STATE ITEMS.

-The Terre Haute Journal says: The city paid out \$8,000, and the county \$6,000 in bounties to the one hundred days men. Both authorities, had to borrow the

-DEATH OF JUDGE BURKE .- We regret to announce the death of Judge Michael F. Burke, at his residence in Washington, Daviess county, on Sunday morning, the 22d inst. The deceased was a native of Ireland. He came to this State fraud, and the President, in a moment of evil in 1849. After attending a course of law lectures at the Bloomington University, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Washinga vast pecuniary damage, but a greater personal ton, where he has since been a resident. Judge Burke was one of the most prominent men of Southern Indiana, and he was universally respected for his ability, integrity and public spirit. The arm of authority, when it wields the sword In all the relations of life, public and private, he was liberal and generous to a fault.

In October, 1858, he was elected Judge of the Circuit composed of the counties of Knox. dies feebly on the wind, and its tones become Daviess, Martin, Dubois, Pike and Gibson. In the discharge of the trust confided to him be sequired the reputation, and justly so, of an accomplished jurist, impartial, honest and courteous. now for the private wrong done us, we find it in | There were but few more promising men in the State, and, if he had lived, higher honors awaited him. Judge Burke died young-only thirty or forty years of age. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn the loss of a kind and indul-

-The Shelbyville Volunteer thus ventilates a political parson:

CHAPLAIN LOZIER AN IMPOSTER - We last week briefly referred to the begging tour of Chaplain Lozier through this county, a reput agent of the Sanitary Commission, and warned honest people to give him a wide berth, or rather give him nothing at all It was a remarkable fact that none but abolitionists of the blackest dye were appointed to solicit contributions-they were instructed to take down the names of every male resident in the district, place the amount given opposite their names, or in case they gave nothing, the reply made to the solicitor. The community will be surprised (at least that portion not fully posted as to the consummate rascality of the abolition party in general, and this Lozier in particular,) to learn that this canvass had a double object-one to solicit funds to run the treasonable oath-bound Loval League, and the other to make a political classification or canvass of the locality, the solicitor marking each name C. (for Copperhead,) U. (for Union) and so on. Those who gave in the belief that they were contributing to alleviate the sufferings. of the sick or wounded soldier were "taken in and done for"-the money will never be approprinted to any such purpose.

This Lozier approached a gentleman, suppos-ing him to be sound, and remarked that they were making a thorough reorganization of the League, and proposed ascertaining, by a careful canvays, the exact strength of each party inevery township and county, and that Governor Morton had pledged his word to procure furloughs for a sufficient number of soldiers to carry every doubtful county for the League (U our national election we shall be placed in the termed it) ticket. He also as much as intimated that the money he was raising was not for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the soldier but for political purposes-for the benefit of Gov. Morton's "Bureau of Finance" and the

League generally. Was a more execrable system of fraud, deception, hypocrisy and villiany than this ever concocted by human vandals and imposed upon a people? The devil himself would scorn a scheme so black with villainy-and after all a pretended minister of the gospel is one of its aiders and abetors and probably originators. What can honest men think of a party that resorts to such means-what can the soldier think of a class of men that makes their calamities and sufferings the pretext for defrauding the people of their money, partially for their individual benefit and partially to advance the fell schemes of a cor-

THE SUPPRESSED JOURNALS.

Governor Seymour's Instructions to District Attorney Hall-The Laws to be Vindicated-Every Person Engaged in the Outrage to be Punished-Warning to the Commercial Community - The same Law for July Rioters and for Presidents.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ALBANY, May 23, 1864

the County of New York: Siz: I am advised that on the 19th instant the office of the Journal of Commerce and that of his country, as he passed along the street, uttered | the New York World were entered by armed men, his sorrowful wish that God had let him die be the property of the owners seized, and the premfore his old eyes looked on such a scene. Young | ises held by force for several days. It is charged men, strong and earnest, were not moved to that these acts of violence were done without due tears, but resolved that henceforth they would legal process and without the sanction of State

If this be true the offenders must be punnunc dimittis. Not till then! Oh not till then! In the month of July last, when New York God grant that we may live and work, till this was a scene of violence, I gave warning "that story is remembered as a hideous dream, and the laws of the State must be enforced, its from ocean to ocean the breeze that sweeps down | peace and order maintained, and the property of from our mountains shall again be the breath of its citizens protected at every hazard." The laws were enforced at a fearful cost of blood and

The declaration I then made was not intended merely for that occasion or against any class of men. It is one of an enduring character, to be The city is full of officers and men who ran asserted at all times and against all conditions of away from their commands in the late engage citizens, without favor or distinction. Unless all ment in Virginia. There is a much larger pro | are made to bow to the law, it will be respected portion of offivers than of men. The hotels are by none. Unless all are made secure in their full of Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieuten | rights of person and property, none can be proants, who, though severely wounded as they say, | tected. If the owners of the above named jourmanaged to come here on the double quick, a nals have violated state or national laws, they distance of some sixty miles. Some of them, I | must be proceeded against and punished by those am confident, would not have stopped even here, laws. Any action against them outside of legal if they had not been reminded by stumbling procedures is criminal. At this time of civil war against the Capitol building that they were far and disorder, the majesty of the law must be enough to the rear. I saw a Major yesterday, upheld or society will sink into anarchy. Our who, I am told by a surgeon, had no wound ex- soldiers in the field will battle in vain for consticept a bruise in the forhead, which he had re- tunional liberty, if persons or property or opinions ceived by running against a tree in his blind are trampled upon at home. We must not give zeal to get away from the rebel bullets. It may up home freedom, and thus disgrace the Ameribe set down as a well established fact in surgery | can character, while our citizens in the army are that men who are able to run sixty miles from a | pouring out their blood to maintain the national battle field are more scared than hurt when they honor. They must not find when they come

penalty of drum-head court martial and summary | the laws of the land, there are local reasons why death hat is meted out to sneaks and runaways they must be upheld in the city of New York. in the armies of other nations. The dismissal of If they are not, its commerce and greatness will several has been noted, and when the "full re- be broken down. If this great center of wealth, turns" are in there will be found plenty of va- business, and enterprise is thrown into disorder cancies for the promotion of worthy fellows who and bankruptcy, the National Government will bave stood up to the work like men and soldiers. be paralyzed. What makes New York the heart of our country? Why are its pulsations felt at regard to the three new Bishops of the M. E. waste by mobs and from spoliation by Government. The laborers in the workshop, the mine, and in the field, on this continent and in every Rev. D. W. Clark is at present the editor of other part of the globe, send to its merchants, native of Maine, and has long been one of the These merchants are made the trustees of the most prominent clergymen of his denomination | wealth of millions living in every land, because it is believed that in their bands property is safe Rev. Calvin Kingsley is at present editor of under the shield of laws administered upon prinin that State, and has for eight years acceptably edited the chief organ of his denomination in the city. In this they have been aided by the enforcement of laws based upon the solemnly re-Rev. Dr. Thompson is at present editor of the corded pledges that "the right of the people to lege in Ohio, and is, we believe, an Englishman shall not be violated, and that no one shall be deprived of liberty or property without due pro-For more than eighty years have we as a peo-

The New York Evening Post, which has been ple been building up this universal faith in the an admirer of Butten, and which is one of sanctity of our jurisprudence. It is this which clime. It is now charged that, in utter dis The readers of newspapers at this distance gard of the sensitiveness of that faith, at a mostrangely from the published accounts.

The meaning of this is, that BUTLER has been lying in his official dispatches, claiming successes world will confound such acts with the princihe has never gained.

—The City Treasurer of Terre Haute reports a delinquent list this spring of over \$16,000—about one-half of the original amount on the tax duplicate.

world will confound such acts with the principles of our government, and the foily and crimes of officials will be looked upon as the natural results of the spirit of our institutions. Our State and local authorities must repel this ruinous inference. If the merchants of New York are not willing to have their harbor scaled up and their

throughout sell in and employed, nationally account and not believe mad not be excluded